UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

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A/48/151
S/25598
14 April 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF SOUTH AFRICA
Item 38 of the preliminary list*

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 13 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a press release issued by the Argentine Government on 12 April 1993 concerning the political crime against the South African leader, Chris Hani (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this note and the annex hereto circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 38 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Emilio J. CARDENAS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/48/50.

ANNEX

Press release issued by the Argentine Government
on 12 April 1993

Argentina firmly condemns the political crime committed against the South African leader, Chris Hani. The Argentine Government also repudiates all demonstrations of racial violence connected with the crime. Such acts seriously undermine the transition towards full and lasting democracy in South Africa.

Argentina reaffirms its support for the political negotiations in South Africa so that they may continue and conclude with an agreement that will represent an irreversible transformation in the situation formerly prevailing in the country. In this context it once again urges the parties involved on behalf of all the political movements, parties and groups within South Africa to promote and practise tolerance and caution and to work together in pursuance of the above objectives.

UNITED
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General Assembly

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15 April 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

Forty-eighth session
Item 115 (b) of the preliminary list*

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS, INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Letter dated 14 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text in English and French of a statement by the European Community and its member States, on 14 April 1993, on the sending of a joint EC observer mission to Malawi to monitor the voter registration process (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 115 (b) of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Bent HAAKONSEN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Denmark
to the United Nations

* A/48/50.

ANNEX

Statement by the European Community
of 14 April 1993 on Malawi

The European Community and its member States have noted with satisfaction that the Government of Malawi and other parties, including those advocating multi-party democracy, reached an agreement on 6 April 1993 on the composition of the Referendum Commission. The Community and its member States have therefore decided to send a Joint EC Observer Mission to monitor the voter registration process within the common framework established by the United Nations.

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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Item 38 of the preliminary list*
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 14 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text in English and French of a statement on the assassination of Chris Hani in South Africa issued by the European Community and its member States on 11 April 1993 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 38 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Bent HAAKONSEN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Denmark to the
United Nations

* A/48/50.

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ANNEX

Statement on the assassination of Chris Hani in South Africa issued by the European Community on 11 April 1993

The European Community and its member States strongly condemn the assassination of Chris Hani yesterday. They extend their deep-felt condolences to Mr. Hani's wife and family.

It is indeed tragic that Chris Hani, who has been appealing for an end to violence and a return to peace, should himself die from the bullets of an assassin. A full and thorough investigation of the murder is called for. The European Community and its member States stand ready to help in any way it can, for example, through its observers already in South Africa or its experts on the Goldstone Commission.

While fully understanding the grief of many South Africans over the loss of Chris Hani, the European Community and its member States appeal for calm and restraint in this difficult situation. Those elements wanting to prevent a speedy and peaceful transition to a democratic, non-racial and united South Africa must not be allowed to succeed. The European Community and its member States therefore renew their call to all parties engaged in the multi-party negotiations to redouble their efforts to reach a negotiated settlement, to do their utmost to bring the violence to an end and to renounce violence in all its forms.

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S/25614
16 April 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Item 71 of the preliminary list*
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 15 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On 29 June 1992, the Republic of Croatia, pursuant to the Constitutional Decision of 25 June 1991 on sovereignty and independence, informed the Government of the United States of America, in its capacity as depositary of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, that, as one of the successor States to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, it accepts the Treaty and undertakes to abide by the stipulations contained therein.

Upon instructions of my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Republic of Croatia associates itself entirely with the joint statement of the Governments of the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America as depositaries of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (S/25515, annex). The Republic of Croatia expresses concern at the decision of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to withdraw from the Treaty.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 71 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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* A/48/50.

93-22114 (E) 160493 180493

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/48/155
S/25627
19 April 1993

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Item 79 of the preliminary list*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 18 April 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia regarding recently adopted Security Council resolutions 819 (1993) and 820 (1993) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 79 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/48/50.

ANNEX

Statement of 18 April 1993 by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia regarding Security Council resolutions 819 (1993) and 820 (1993)

At its today's session, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has considered the latest activities in the wake of the adoption of the Security Council resolutions concerning Srebrenica and the tightening of sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia notes with regret that the Security Council, bowing to the pressure of some of its members and under the influence of one-sided information, decided to step up the pressure on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In doing so, it has disregarded the reports of UNPROFOR and of the Secretary-General of the world Organization and ignored the information provided by the Serbs from Bosnia. In that way, an inaccurate picture on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina is being projected and consequently one-sided resolutions are adopted at an accelerated pace.

The resolution continues to arbitrarily condemn the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for its alleged involvement in the crisis in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina, although it is evident, from the official reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the reports of the UNPROFOR commanders, that for almost a year there is no soldier of the Army of Yugoslavia in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia provides humanitarian not military assistance to the Serbs in Bosnia. On the other hand, the Republic of Croatia has been defying the United Nations for a year now, with impunity, by its failure to comply with the demands contained in the Security Council resolution 752 to withdraw its regular armed forces.

An inter-ethnic and civil war is being waged in Bosnia and Herzegovina and that fact has been acknowledged by the international community through the structure of participants in the Geneva Conference on Bosnia and Herzegovina. Therefore, this war cannot be ended by finger-pointing at the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and by a hypocritical policy of tightening the sanctions against it.

Ever since the political solution to the crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina was first sought and this year in particular, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has invested and is still investing constructive efforts aimed at an immediate and unconditional cessation of military operations and at establishing a just and lasting peace. Such a constructive contribution on the part of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was highly appreciated by many

factors involved in the resolution of the crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Unfortunately, the Security Council, in this and other previous resolutions, has totally ignored the positive position of the FR of Yugoslavia by persistently treating it as a party to the conflict that should be punished. Should the Security Council continue to treat Yugoslavia in this way and as a result subject it to more punishment, the question arises whether the further involvement of the FR of Yugoslavia in overcoming the crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina can have any meaning.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia particularly wishes to stress that the imposition of sanctions represents a gross violation of the fundamental human rights guaranteed by the Charter of the United Nations to all men and women and all nations. The international law does not recognize collective punishment of one nation - of innocent people and children - for political purposes.

An ultimatum deadline given to the Serbs in Bosnia to accept and sign the Vance-Owen peace plan in its entirety runs contrary to the conclusions of the Geneva negotiations and the adopted principles that the agreement would be sought on the basis of consensus of all three constituent peoples and that no solution will be imposed.

The question is now posed - what is the motive behind ignoring the adopted principles - seeking an end to the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina or an alibi for the perpetuation and stepping up of pressure against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with a view to achieving other ends.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia remains fully committed to the policy of peace and overcoming the crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina by political means, on the basis of equal respect of legitimate rights of all three constituent peoples. In that regard, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will continue to closely cooperate with the United Nations and its representatives. However, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will firmly defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity if forced to do so.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

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A/48/156
26 April 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

Forty-eighth session
Item 116 of the preliminary list*

SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN ESTONIA AND LATVIA

Letter dated 23 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement by President of the Russian Federation Boris N. Yeltsin of 23 April 1993 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 116 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Y. VORONTSOV

* A/48/50.

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ANNEX

Statement by the President of the Russian Federation of 23 April 1993

On 20 April 1993, the Supreme Council of the Latvian Republic began consideration of a draft decision "on the granting of temporary residence permits to persons whose presence in Latvia is connected with the temporary stationing of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation in the Latvian Republic".

This decision deprives a considerable part of the population of Latvia of the right to legal residence in the country. They will be given a year in order to leave Latvia. This is a continuation of the inhuman political policy of the Latvian authorities designed to exert pressure on Russian-speaking inhabitants in order to force them out of the country.

The decision may affect the fate of the tens of thousands of people who legally resided in the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic and were citizens of it. The present Latvian authorities arbitrarily deprived them of citizenship, violating the obligations that they had assumed under the United Nations Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, and now intend to deprive this part of the population of the Republic also of the right to free choice of a place of residence, which is a basic human right. There is clearly an intention to revive the concept of "collective punishment", which has been repeatedly condemned in the twentieth century.

International law does not permit a State to take measures leading to a worsening of a situation in the field of human rights. In Latvia, the basis for ethnic cleansing is in fact being established.

It is clear what sort of blow such actions would deal to Russian-Latvian relations and the international image of Latvia.

The international community, the United Nations, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Council of Europe and human rights organizations, whose attention we have already repeatedly drawn to the lack of legal protection for ethnic Russians in the Baltic countries, cannot avoid condemning the further blatant mass violations of human rights about to take place in Latvia.

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26 April 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forth-eighth session
Item 71 of the preliminary list*
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 26 April 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement issued on 14 April 1993 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway in connection with the decision of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to withdraw from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 71 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Martin HUSLID
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/48/50.

93-23825 (E) 260493

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ANNEX

Statement issued on 14 April 1993 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway in connection with the joint statement of the depositary Governments of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons concerning the withdrawal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from the said Treaty

Norway is deeply concerned by the non-acceptance by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of its obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and its decision to withdraw from the Treaty. It would be in the interest of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to remain a Party to the NPT and to adhere fully to its obligations. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea must also permit the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to inspect its nuclear facilities.

Norway fully endorses the declaration made by the United States of America, the Russian Federation and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which are the depositaries of the Treaty, calling upon the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to reverse its decision to withdraw from the NPT (S/25515, annex). The decision of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea constitutes a serious threat to regional and international stability.

Norway has, on several occasions, both bilaterally and at the United Nations, urged the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to reverse its decision and to adhere fully to its obligations under the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

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General Assembly

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A/48/158
27 April 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
Item 87 of the preliminary list*

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS

Letter dated 26 April 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of New Zealand to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to your letter SCA/3/93/2 drawing attention to paragraph 60 of General Assembly resolution 47/71, entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects", which invites Member States to submit observations and suggestions on peace-keeping operations in all their aspects with particular emphasis on practical proposals to make such operations more effective.

I have the honour to enclose the observations and suggestions of the New Zealand Government on the issue of the safety and security of United Nations peace-keeping forces 1/ for consideration by the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations at its current session.

I will also be submitting the enclosed paper for consideration in connection with the report requested of you by the Security Council in its statement of 31 March 1993 (S/25493) concerning existing arrangements for the protection of United Nations forces and personnel.

I should be grateful if you would circulate this letter and its enclosure as a document of the General Assembly under item 87 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) J. W. McKINNON
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Notes

1/ For the comments by the Government of New Zealand on "Security and safety of United Nations forces and personnel", see S/25667, annex.

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* A/48/50.

93-24068 (E) 280493 29/04/93